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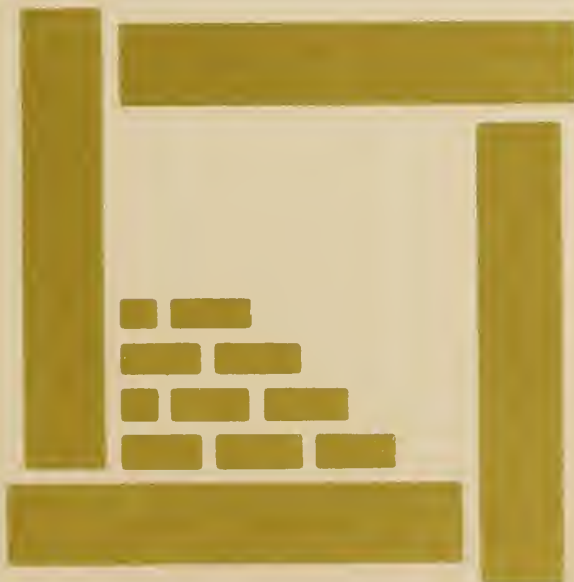
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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-1-8

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Issued October 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
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Director



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John G. Keane, Director

C. L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

Charles A. Waite, Associate Director for
Economic Fields

John H. Berry, Assistant Director for
Economic and Agriculture Censuses

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

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A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ± Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of pipe lines, communication and power lines, and sewer and water mains. It also includes construction of pumping stations, television and radio towers, and telephone line construction. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 9,413 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$12.1 billion, of which \$12.0 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$1.5 billion, leaving net construction receipts of about \$10.5 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$7.0 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$3.2 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$443.3 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and

lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 42 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 90 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 6 percent from 1977 to a total of 186.7 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$3.6 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 62.3 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 83.1 million hours.

Payments of \$634.0 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 5,500 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	9 413	186 674	160 473	3 576 338	2 906 789	294 048	11 952 831	10 462 441
Alabama	125	3 147	2 780	43 736	35 257	4 883	145 801	124 780
Alaska	34	1 546	1 222	43 110	32 769	1 375	154 356	137 460
Arizona	116	1 745	1 464	33 306	25 726	2 560	127 587	111 118
Arkansas	150	1 791	1 606	25 367	21 459	3 044	86 331	77 968
California	875	15 421	13 165	354 280	291 303	21 503	1 332 858	1 164 382
Colorado	204	4 351	3 741	76 873	63 454	6 439	247 420	224 411
Connecticut	105	1 238	1 046	23 663	18 561	1 890	72 833	64 694
Delaware	16	645	581	11 397	9 501	1 283	33 545	31 201
District of Columbia	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	446	10 694	9 194	164 377	130 105	18 010	619 184	515 465
Georgia	288	7 823	6 862	116 387	95 728	12 907	378 293	330 073
Hawaii	21	464	378	9 055	7 061	439	36 289	30 312
Idaho	54	925	785	17 973	14 881	1 395	44 487	40 890
Illinois	327	6 659	5 745	169 537	142 825	10 522	454 565	399 883
Indiana	157	2 958	2 497	58 412	42 720	4 093	175 035	158 342
Iowa	170	1 568	1 307	29 397	23 008	2 359	104 349	89 395
Kansas	177	2 301	2 018	43 991	36 473	3 698	151 009	134 328
Kentucky	136	2 018	1 735	31 695	26 003	3 152	105 158	94 566
Louisiana	231	7 626	6 384	160 574	126 997	12 340	516 145	469 064
Maine	34	873	782	18 882	15 883	1 585	75 847	(D)
Maryland	135	2 978	2 560	51 126	39 493	4 834	154 136	136 012
Massachusetts	174	2 880	2 386	51 937	40 699	4 196	193 708	171 475
Michigan	309	3 711	3 001	81 618	62 221	5 609	294 138	239 436
Minnesota	217	3 017	2 580	70 652	59 783	4 479	256 502	211 418
Mississippi	72	3 009	2 689	40 306	34 758	5 482	111 097	102 457
Missouri	189	3 485	2 995	71 361	59 416	5 120	229 767	198 873
Montana	69	756	601	14 547	12 252	1 046	54 147	46 344
Nebraska	112	989	869	19 161	16 214	1 629	80 558	74 245
Nevada	36	539	437	13 568	10 009	756	55 610	48 448
New Hampshire	32	369	326	5 390	4 448	564	15 914	14 533
New Jersey	219	4 731	3 999	124 126	100 632	7 594	418 337	375 400
New Mexico	62	2 315	2 034	40 415	33 281	3 929	120 830	111 603
New York	426	6 723	5 554	146 802	115 161	9 565	563 262	499 245
North Carolina	288	7 104	6 230	102 375	79 921	12 005	358 661	277 434
North Dakota	56	440	361	8 375	6 589	632	34 327	31 129
Ohio	323	6 646	5 683	134 444	111 019	9 798	384 650	331 590
Oklahoma	266	5 639	4 870	96 010	82 017	8 153	272 918	245 023
Oregon	141	2 140	1 941	45 275	39 301	3 257	147 553	133 619
Pennsylvania	290	9 373	7 947	193 256	161 532	14 724	572 710	508 939
Rhode Island	21	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	106	2 524	2 261	33 787	26 652	4 816	118 086	105 791
South Dakota	52	404	330	6 229	4 558	596	25 774	23 790
Tennessee	172	3 444	2 935	47 893	37 381	5 702	191 511	161 572
Texas	1 041	23 740	20 963	449 410	368 416	41 873	1 467 597	1 301 995
Utah	92	989	848	17 873	14 920	1 578	74 537	66 693
Vermont	24	356	292	5 374	4 442	585	19 296	16 816
Virginia	226	5 599	4 956	84 333	70 240	9 446	257 999	227 551
Washington	232	3 150	2 519	69 784	52 846	3 965	228 019	193 128
West Virginia	115	2 092	1 838	39 320	33 262	3 007	100 843	94 030
Wisconsin	195	2 581	2 190	55 939	46 513	3 756	200 115	177 472
Wyoming	44	864	751	17 766	14 863	1 485	63 556	56 555

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
7 005 322	3 633 243	1 490 389	458 027	469 328	4 702 601	198 354	9 361 092	5 522 719	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
74 374	52 118	21 021	5 513	6 013	55 026	4 384	138 954	76 067	4	5	5	Ala.
80 019	59 493	16 896	7 081	4 347	51 860	4 080	334 446	218 155	2	2	4	Alaska
64 390	48 306	16 469	5 658	3 677	47 738	1 551	98 399	37 907	4	4	1	Ariz.
51 796	27 227	8 363	2 900	2 803	37 236	1 617	52 356	27 852	7	6	7	Ark.
791 178	389 500	168 475	57 603	31 487	363 506	17 054	1 269 980	779 165	1	1	1	Calif.
153 118	73 763	23 008	12 765	12 008	96 705	2 834	142 725	80 427	2	3	4	Colo.
42 568	22 478	8 139	2 977	3 095	37 964	2 241	95 318	52 094	7	5	7	Conn.
22 827	(D)	2 344	692	3 177	22 847	706	27 924	18 961	5	6	6	Del.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	341	20 707	11 032	-	-	-	D.C.
321 207	200 253	103 719	23 343	23 180	206 121	7 510	292 698	155 791	1	2	3	Fla.
194 825	141 880	48 220	7 022	21 343	156 500	4 984	157 601	92 024	2	2	4	Ga.
20 886	9 733	5 977	1 149	1 102	18 830	492	28 961	16 883	3	7	4	Hawaii
22 577	18 423	3 597	*1 661	965	19 668	780	37 720	19 930	6	8	26	Idaho
274 470	129 082	54 682	14 170	9 513	196 649	8 787	485 521	259 254	1	1	2	Ill.
106 651	56 164	16 692	4 363	8 488	88 803	3 724	159 447	98 094	3	2	3	Ind.
49 494	40 840	14 954	4 545	5 661	67 209	1 903	92 421	50 589	6	4	4	Iowa
77 523	57 454	16 681	3 771	5 014	72 922	2 766	110 229	55 457	3	3	6	Kans.
63 586	32 577	10 592	2 493	4 347	53 483	2 365	103 872	52 258	4	4	5	Ky.
334 932	142 483	47 081	34 092	32 381	291 819	7 657	267 369	166 568	1	1	1	La.
39 940	19 794	(D)	6 173	1 493	14 941	1 052	39 230	28 151	5	-	8	Maine
86 233	52 322	18 124	6 486	6 856	59 419	3 878	148 894	86 509	3	4	4	Md.
109 390	64 885	22 233	9 352	7 316	68 274	3 358	178 271	105 719	4	4	8	Mass.
165 762	76 758	54 701	10 722	8 413	142 810	5 581	362 317	200 400	3	2	6	Mich.
124 590	91 818	45 083	8 706	9 716	100 652	4 023	219 979	112 312	3	3	3	Minn.
50 860	54 865	8 639	3 814	7 437	56 295	2 702	74 521	45 404	2	3	(W)	Miss.
152 514	(D)	30 894	11 092	7 175	74 763	2 670	119 040	66 974	3	2	4	Mo.
30 843	16 346	7 803	1 336	2 019	22 579	704	34 880	18 807	11	8	4	Mont.
50 239	24 638	6 313	1 874	4 157	45 704	1 776	78 504	40 918	7	5	7	Nebr.
28 407	20 802	7 162	2 342	1 153	17 401	623	45 245	25 406	8	4	5	Nev.
10 743	(D)	1 381	688	438	7 158	383	17 619	9 580	8	11	6	N.H.
270 835	107 341	42 936	14 787	17 745	125 213	4 657	229 267	122 874	1	1	(W)	N.J.
82 133	31 041	9 227	5 535	5 617	54 924	1 888	72 583	43 964	2	2	(W)	N. Mex.
334 879	169 865	64 017	20 371	18 254	194 983	9 550	558 397	323 570	3	1	3	N.Y.
123 982	161 567	81 226	10 710	14 135	151 466	5 421	159 533	83 998	2	2	4	N.C.
19 801	11 628	3 197	1 063	1 515	25 072	846	39 520	23 376	14	13	16	N. Dak.
242 828	95 860	53 060	12 223	15 184	162 078	7 406	398 148	245 276	2	1	1	Ohio
170 602	77 131	27 895	12 843	16 291	106 990	4 791	198 904	154 994	2	2	2	Okla.
103 536	30 677	13 934	7 576	7 728	52 916	2 331	119 175	70 230	6	3	3	Oreg.
377 648	136 341	63 771	18 162	22 263	196 897	10 427	429 329	287 445	1	1	2	Pa.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	592	30 976	19 210	-	-	-	R.I.
72 745	34 599	12 295	3 087	4 483	37 254	2 400	69 192	40 086	4	6	7	S.C.
16 060	8 241	1 984	538	691	15 223	641	39 405	17 068	10	7	11	S. Dak.
95 760	66 740	29 939	4 990	5 657	74 589	4 719	165 192	85 851	3	3	7	Tenn.
922 570	398 522	165 602	61 444	68 573	561 939	20 019	755 412	467 856	1	(W)	1	Tex.
38 803	29 408	7 844	2 485	2 167	39 344	3 295	151 479	112 027	9	10	12	Utah
11 593	5 779	2 480	1 074	795	(D)	298	12 277	6 352	22	20	25	Vt.
152 429	77 699	30 448	7 394	9 442	113 878	6 652	207 352	122 331	2	2	4	Va.
125 730	69 917	34 890	9 236	10 649	95 750	3 323	207 969	121 031	2	2	2	Wash.
72 667	25 101	6 813	2 078	4 854	60 282	2 223	77 311	54 332	5	6	9	W. Va.
118 394	61 777	22 643	5 718	4 857	90 996	3 752	180 721	98 480	4	3	7	Wis.
41 540	17 147	7 003	1 681	2 676	31 618	598	23 813	13 693	5	2	6	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	9 413	10 227	9 355	6 942	1	2	3	3
Number of establishments in business at end of year	9 130	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	2 132	4 035	4 360	3 633	4	4	5	5
All employees**	186 674	198 354	209 318	187 486	(W)	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	141 459	145 807	156 153	139 400	(W)	1	1	1
May	164 683	173 244	180 977	159 537	(W)	1	1	1
August	174 921	191 548	207 312	186 354	(W)	1	1	1
November	157 412	181 368	187 857	172 803	1	1	1	1
Average	160 473	173 093	184 199	165 354	(W)	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	26 080	24 839	24 238	24 601	1	1	1	1
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	62 305	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	76 524	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	83 063	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	72 155	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	294 048	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	3 576 338	2 837 270	2 154 000	1 447 073	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	2 906 789	2 347 495	1 798 102	1 223 540	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, other employees	669 549	489 775	355 898	223 199	(W)	(W)	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	737 855	523 281	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	634 002	580 131	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	492 489	329 226	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	141 512	250 905	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	12 128 956	9 553 498	6 369 576	4 340 469	(W)	(W)	1	1
Total construction receipts	11 952 831	9 361 092	6 227 482	4 229 522	(W)	(W)	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	1 497 843	1 455 661	753 011	392 082	2	1	3	3
Land receipts*	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	176 125	192 406	142 094	111 639	1	1	4	1
Net construction receipts†	10 462 441	8 371 028	5 628 010	3 789 770	(W)	(W)	1	1
Value added††	7 005 322	5 522 719	3 869 700	2 604 465	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected payments	5 123 633	4 030 779	2 499 876	1 733 973	1	(W)	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies²	3 189 912	2 798 430	1 900 404	1 296 666	1	(W)	1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	1 490 389	990 064	599 472	439 794	1	(W)	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	443 331	242 285	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	27 432	15 966	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	7 559	6 316	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	382 139	192 902	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	26 200	27 119	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels³ (thousand gallons)	30 728	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	458 027	364 617	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	409 955	343 490	260 159	161 344	1	1	1	1
For structures	48 072	21 126	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	461 655	356 533	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	46 741	29 195	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	12 677	9 394	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	402 236	317 944	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	11 952 831	9 361 092	6 227 482	4 229 522	(W)	(W)	1	1
Government owned	4 468 103	4 068 001	3 230 567	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Privately owned	7 484 727	5 293 091	2 996 915	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 434 824	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	469 328	553 821	351 136	199 122	1	1	2	2
New -----	337 585	424 337	284 616	155 392	1	1	2	1
Used -----	131 743	129 485	66 520	44 126	1	2	4	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	201 551	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 702 601	3 155 989	2 028 677	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	615 684	324 322	271 562	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	341 654	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	34 629	22 537	23 993	12 534	2	6	7	4
New structures and related facilities -----	29 708	16 786	16 782	8 342	1	4	5	3
Used structures and related facilities -----	4 920	5 751	7 211	4 192	11	8	9	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	9 321	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	366 962	233 302	144 252	(NA)	1	2	4	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	35 348	13 719	7 286	(NA)	3	3	4	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 093 170	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	434 699	531 285	327 143	186 984	1	2	3	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	307 876	407 551	267 834	147 050	1	1	2	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	98 219	96 699	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	126 822	123 734	59 309	39 934	1	3	4	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	192 230	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 335 639	2 922 686	1 884 425	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	580 335	310 603	264 276	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	9 413	1
Total construction receipts	11 952 831	(W)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 685	6
Total construction receipts	3 883 564	1
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	115 023	2
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	4 377	16
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 722	37
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	110 646	1
End of 1981, total	107 779	2
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	4 779	13
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 746	26
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	103 000	2
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	7 728	1
Total construction receipts	8 069 267	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	
1982										
Number of establishments -----	9 413	3 417	2 037	1 808	1 402	476	204	44	19	5
All employees** -----	186 674	7 510	13 863	24 661	42 302	32 332	30 877	15 171	12 176	7 782
Payroll, all employees -----	3 576 338	92 740	207 444	425 729	791 286	632 139	685 423	337 221	243 486	160 869
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	294 048	9 808	17 902	34 514	64 998	51 521	54 444	27 185	20 634	13 038
All business receipts -----	12 128 956	429 314	834 353	1 552 809	2 966 880	2 178 778	2 164 500	981 106	1 021 215	(D)
Total construction receipts -----	11 952 831	424 971	823 382	1 531 151	2 927 285	2 151 505	2 110 393	973 509	647 622	363 012
Net construction receipts† -----	10 462 441	376 823	731 238	1 352 082	2 529 049	1 859 413	1 862 993	867 116	555 187	328 539
Value added†† -----	7 005 322	242 808	454 076	866 721	1 631 861	1 217 373	1 331 059	673 905	351 225	236 293
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	3 633 243	138 358	288 133	507 019	936 781	669 313	586 041	200 808	306 788	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	1 490 389	48 147	92 143	179 069	398 236	292 092	247 400	106 393	92 435	34 473
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	458 027	12 830	25 344	55 308	102 532	72 843	94 501	41 053	28 847	24 768
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	469 328	15 267	29 485	64 342	107 351	67 196	89 495	51 380	29 504	15 307
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 702 601	214 778	381 545	651 575	1 113 510	764 201	722 179	353 867	265 543	235 402
1977										
All employees** -----	198 354	9 027	14 387	23 248	45 416	37 146	24 474	24 455	9 468	10 734
Total construction receipts -----	9 361 092	350 049	622 707	1 078 947	2 151 741	1 773 411	1 204 017	1 542 117	(D)	638 104
Value added†† -----	5 522 719	203 624	357 628	585 291	1 206 398	977 591	689 525	1 502 663	(D)	(D)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees** -----	(W)	3	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	(W)	4	3	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	7	8	4	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	9 413	(S)	461	1 021	1 954	1 558	1 442	1 411	624	275	177
All employees** -----	186 674	(S)	766	2 776	8 482	12 886	20 377	37 012	30 624	25 017	48 156
Payroll, all employees -----	3 576 338	(S)	4 294	22 210	97 398	175 644	322 935	648 882	594 211	528 327	1 180 380
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	294 048	(S)	788	2 879	10 653	17 016	28 678	55 817	49 167	41 878	86 609
All business receipts -----	12 128 956	(S)	17 091	74 745	321 442	558 176	1 032 654	2 202 993	2 142 775	1 847 460	3 924 963
Total construction receipts -----	11 952 831	(S)	16 881	73 653	317 673	551 347	1 016 455	2 173 088	2 118 554	1 816 437	3 862 146
Net construction receipts† -----	10 462 441	(S)	15 479	67 166	293 823	508 134	908 544	1 927 561	1 841 584	1 558 941	3 335 268
Value added†† -----	7 005 322	(S)	10 203	44 521	202 572	341 270	601 472	1 231 750	1 177 016	1 047 596	2 345 053
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	3 633 243	(S)	5 486	23 737	95 019	173 692	323 271	725 716	688 789	542 368	1 053 031
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	1 490 389	(S)	1 401	6 487	23 850	43 212	107 910	245 527	276 970	257 496	526 878
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	458 027	(S)	577	1 919	9 249	18 329	34 661	75 904	80 578	66 265	170 397
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	469 328	(S)	336	2 264	13 748	23 865	41 557	90 462	74 617	58 208	164 192
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 702 601	(S)	9 038	44 388	170 909	294 767	442 049	943 785	753 809	634 748	1 405 879
1977											
All employees** -----	198 354	1 258	1 528	4 147	12 170	16 012	23 659	42 156	31 007	166 417	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	9 361 092	9 135	28 214	102 757	351 260	559 392	923 798	1 864 494	1 634 205	13 887 838	(NA)
Value added†† -----	5 522 719	5 190	17 222	61 188	216 257	326 854	547 269	1 075 901	915 067	12 357 774	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	(W)	—	8	6	4	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	(W)	—	6	5	3	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	—	21	12	7	7	6	2	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts†	11 952 831	10 084 634	1 868 196	(W)	(W)	1
Building construction	182 070	160 212	21 858	2	2	4
Nonbuilding construction	11 296 242	9 507 813	1 788 428	(W)	(W)	1
Highways, streets, and related facilities	386 985	319 094	67 890	1	1	2
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	95 422	68 369	27 052	1	1	(W)
Conservation and development construction	65 304	54 842	10 462	2	1	9
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	2 706 949	2 182 172	524 777	1	1	1
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	4 962 852	4 376 089	586 762	1	1	1
Sewers, sewer lines, and related facilities	3 199 789	2 869 676	330 112	1	1	2
Water mains and related facilities	1 763 063	1 506 412	256 650	1	1	2
Pipeline, other than sewer or water lines	2 547 657	2 063 432	484 224	(W)	(W)	1
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	240 676	219 407	21 268	1	1	4
Sewage treatment plants	151 536	139 290	12 246	1	1	7
Water treatment plants	89 139	80 117	9 022	3	3	4
Heavy industrial facilities	104 679	81 147	23 532	1	1	3
Other nonbuilding construction	185 718	143 261	42 461	4	5	4
Construction work, n.s.k.	474 518	416 607	57 910	3	3	3
1977						
Total construction receipts†	9 361 092	8 361 704	999 388	(W)	(W)	1
Building construction	200 099	171 177	28 922	2	2	4
Nonbuilding construction	8 719 911	7 775 678	944 233	(W)	(W)	1
Highways, streets, and related facilities	365 681	319 815	45 866	3	3	2
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	1 366 865	1 117 467	249 398	1	1	3
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	4 744 940	4 432 957	311 983	1	1	2
Pipeline, other than sewer or water lines	1 637 966	1 378 304	259 662	(W)	(W)	1
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	220 703	210 059	10 644	1	1	3
Other nonbuilding construction	383 756	317 076	66 680	1	1	3
Construction work, n.s.k.	441 109	414 700	26 409	2	2	2

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H				
All establishments	9 413	188 874	3 578 338	11 952 831	8 148 238	10 462 441	7 005 322	1 490 389	(W)	(W)	1
Establishments specializing less than 51 percent	1 677	37 834	744 000	2 889 690	(NA)	2 431 697	1 424 005	457 993	1	1	1
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	7 736	148 840	2 832 338	9 063 141	8 146 238	8 030 744	5 581 317	1 032 396	1	(W)	1
POWER AND COMMUNICATION TRANSMISSION LINES, TOWERS, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	2 230	57 869	937 594	2 669 139	2 557 653	2 418 471	1 846 023	250 668	1	1	3
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	2 002	48 596	763 707	2 201 850	2 201 850	1 988 668	1 512 971	213 182	1	1	3
90 to 99 percent specialization	79	3 726	65 194	149 925	140 443	144 876	123 141	5 049	3	2	4
80 to 89 percent specialization	55	1 291	19 130	51 355	42 627	47 654	33 351	3 701	4	5	5
70 to 79 percent specialization	40	1 325	27 855	71 811	53 010	66 649	54 064	5 162	3	1	2
60 to 69 percent specialization	33	1 956	37 579	126 127	82 067	108 745	78 702	17 382	2	3	2
51 to 59 percent specialization	20	975	24 129	68 071	37 653	61 879	43 793	6 192	2	1	1
SEWERS, SEWER LINES, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	2 242	31 467	623 892	2 518 599	2 084 905	2 158 166	1 208 881	360 433	1	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	1 204	13 673	263 461	1 073 255	1 073 255	912 145	509 688	161 110	2	2	2
90 to 99 percent specialization	165	2 197	47 340	172 153	159 035	148 147	91 394	24 005	6	5	6
80 to 89 percent specialization	167	2 620	54 320	208 314	172 312	181 655	106 120	26 659	4	3	3
70 to 79 percent specialization	262	3 762	77 919	301 635	219 256	264 942	140 392	36 692	3	3	4
60 to 69 percent specialization	347	6 768	133 456	558 430	347 885	477 094	257 184	81 336	2	2	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	96	2 446	47 395	204 812	113 160	174 182	104 101	30 630	3	3	3
PIPELINE, OTHER THAN SEWER OR WATER LINES											
All establishments specializing in type	886	38 165	900 824	2 403 760	2 257 791	2 181 591	1 754 921	222 169	1	(W)	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	659	27 505	611 984	1 587 998	1 587 998	1 456 370	1 181 200	131 628	1	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	72	4 774	130 781	368 466	343 215	328 562	264 409	39 904	1	1	1
80 to 89 percent specialization	36	1 617	45 823	123 928	104 183	112 899	93 749	11 029	4	3	3
70 to 79 percent specialization	55	2 302	56 157	159 990	118 659	138 562	106 188	21 428	4	2	2
60 to 69 percent specialization	56	1 523	46 044	138 700	89 733	122 676	96 122	16 024	4	3	4
51 to 59 percent specialization	7	444	10 034	24 678	14 000	22 522	13 252	2 156	10	3	3
WATER MAINS AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	992	12 435	223 519	971 865	768 645	830 731	484 394	141 134	2	2	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	429	3 739	63 263	294 059	294 059	248 371	150 612	45 688	5	3	4
90 to 99 percent specialization	92	1 190	20 245	90 720	83 649	79 442	46 329	11 278	7	6	7
80 to 89 percent specialization	73	1 550	28 698	96 713	79 813	82 871	40 818	13 842	5	5	3
70 to 79 percent specialization	144	1 740	32 343	151 808	110 576	127 200	70 711	24 608	8	5	7
60 to 69 percent specialization	173	2 450	45 398	198 381	123 349	172 408	89 261	25 973	6	4	5
51 to 59 percent specialization	80	1 765	33 571	140 184	77 196	120 439	86 661	19 745	4	2	2

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	9 413	160 473	294 048	141 459	62 305	164 683	76 524
Alabama	125	2 780	4 883	2 638	1 132	2 827	1 255
Alaska	34	1 222	1 375	1 056	352	1 415	360
Arizona	116	1 464	2 550	1 155	469	1 458	648
Arkansas	150	1 606	3 044	1 541	726	1 769	828
California	875	13 165	21 503	12 233	4 799	13 647	5 741
Colorado	204	3 741	6 439	3 255	1 341	3 569	1 553
Connecticut	105	1 046	1 890	842	355	1 027	470
Delaware	16	581	1 283	500	272	623	344
District of Columbia	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	446	9 194	18 010	9 772	4 667	9 485	4 629
Georgia	288	6 862	12 907	6 205	2 755	6 802	3 182
Hawaii	21	378	439	427	138	434	126
Idaho	54	785	1 395	689	283	823	368
Illinois	327	5 745	10 522	4 721	2 018	5 894	2 722
Indiana	157	2 497	4 093	1 911	771	2 496	1 033
Iowa	170	1 307	2 359	928	379	1 287	596
Kansas	177	2 018	3 698	1 861	811	2 047	975
Kentucky	136	1 735	3 152	1 633	666	1 718	837
Louisiana	231	6 384	12 340	6 433	3 172	6 458	3 109
Maine	34	782	1 585	633	334	845	430
Maryland	135	2 560	4 834	2 287	1 016	2 646	1 272
Massachusetts	174	2 386	4 196	1 703	706	2 493	1 093
Michigan	309	3 001	5 609	1 989	915	3 194	1 429
Minnesota	217	2 580	4 479	1 432	572	2 724	1 255
Mississippi	72	2 689	5 482	2 457	1 248	2 662	1 353
Missouri	189	2 995	5 120	2 591	979	3 160	1 377
Montana	69	601	1 046	382	153	519	223
Nebraska	112	869	1 629	696	276	895	438
Nevada	36	437	756	400	150	435	203
New Hampshire	32	326	564	275	113	364	144
New Jersey	219	3 999	7 594	3 138	1 357	4 498	2 180
New Mexico	62	2 034	3 929	1 917	909	2 045	1 006
New York	426	5 554	9 565	4 155	1 705	5 870	2 545
North Carolina	288	6 230	12 005	6 013	2 706	6 229	3 080
North Dakota	56	361	632	210	86	362	140
Ohio	323	5 683	9 798	4 110	1 640	5 889	2 501
Oklahoma	266	4 870	8 153	3 797	1 586	4 370	1 886
Oregon	141	1 941	3 257	1 641	640	1 790	795
Pennsylvania	290	7 947	14 724	6 826	3 090	8 235	3 885
Rhode Island	21	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	106	2 261	4 816	2 197	1 175	2 335	1 241
South Dakota	52	330	596	229	99	368	166
Tennessee	172	2 935	5 702	2 994	1 367	3 063	1 531
Texas	1 041	20 963	41 873	20 712	9 819	22 151	11 463
Utah	92	848	1 578	616	281	881	429
Vermont	24	292	585	120	58	299	134
Virginia	226	4 956	9 446	4 526	2 043	4 833	2 363
Washington	232	2 519	3 965	2 342	885	2 534	947
West Virginia	115	1 838	3 007	1 266	435	1 903	759
Wisconsin	195	2 190	3 756	1 205	475	2 347	981
Wyoming	44	751	1 485	625	302	734	381

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
174 921	83 063	157 412	72 155	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
2 864	1 318	2 742	1 177	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	Ala.
1 483	396	931	266	2	3	5	7	1	3	2	3	3	3	Alaska
1 583	719	1 592	722	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	Ariz.
1 623	783	1 461	706	8	6	8	7	8	7	9	8	8	8	Ark.
14 142	6 045	12 294	4 916	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Calif.
4 073	1 823	3 988	1 721	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	Colo.
1 178	551	1 081	513	7	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	8	8	Conn.
632	363	566	303	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	Del.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.C.
9 065	4 490	8 359	4 223	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	Fla.
7 442	3 647	6 922	3 322	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ga.
358	100	288	73	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	Hawaii
800	375	809	367	7	5	6	5	8	8	7	6	7	6	Idaho
6 556	3 187	5 675	2 593	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Ill.
2 651	1 156	2 876	1 132	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	Ind.
1 578	753	1 375	629	6	6	5	7	7	8	6	6	6	7	Iowa
2 102	1 035	1 948	875	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	Kans.
1 830	862	1 710	785	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	Ky.
6 460	3 188	6 111	2 871	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	La.
886	458	750	362	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	Maine
2 741	1 346	2 519	1 199	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	Md.
2 682	1 225	2 607	1 170	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	Mass.
3 430	1 665	3 277	1 598	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	Mich.
3 364	1 511	2 718	1 139	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	Minn.
3 025	1 546	2 602	1 333	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	Miss.
3 566	1 653	2 607	1 110	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	Mo.
775	367	692	301	9	7	9	11	9	9	10	7	9	8	Mont.
1 006	518	854	396	8	7	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	10	Nebr.
486	197	431	205	7	4	7	7	6	4	7	5	11	7	Nev.
336	160	329	147	7	7	8	10	8	8	7	8	8	10	N.H.
4 530	2 249	3 779	1 807	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	N.J.
2 241	1 076	1 918	937	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	N. Mex.
5 916	2 676	6 074	2 638	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	N.Y.
6 292	3 180	6 314	3 038	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	N.C.
471	230	404	175	15	14	17	22	15	16	12	13	18	17	N. Dak.
7 236	3 394	5 352	2 262	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	Ohio
5 545	2 393	5 702	2 286	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	Okla.
2 305	964	1 979	856	6	3	6	3	4	3	8	4	7	3	Oreg.
8 596	4 003	8 043	3 744	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Pa.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.I.
2 276	1 227	2 173	1 171	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	S.C.
386	184	320	146	10	11	9	15	11	13	11	14	12	14	S. Dak.
3 043	1 549	2 555	1 253	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	Tenn.
21 869	11 258	18 730	9 331	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tex.
1 056	522	792	345	9	8	12	12	9	9	8	7	11	11	Utah
363	191	372	201	22	22	26	30	22	25	22	22	22	22	Vt.
5 254	2 566	5 136	2 473	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	Va.
2 909	1 220	2 204	911	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	Wash.
2 092	962	2 005	849	5	5	7	8	5	5	5	6	5	6	W. Va.
2 679	1 218	2 432	1 079	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	Wis.
876	431	763	369	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A÷F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	11 952 831	9 057	9 275 188	3 781	2 677 642	9 361 092	27.7	(W)	(W)	(W)
Alabama -----	187 006	117	119 533	111	67 472	153 131	22.1	4	6	3
Alaska -----	233 162	33	152 383	21	80 778	608 153	-61.7	1	2	(W)
Arizona -----	179 580	112	113 330	56	66 249	147 481	21.8	3	5	(W)
Arkansas -----	99 370	143	64 246	53	35 123	75 595	31.5	6	9	(W)
California -----	1 320 884	873	1 276 776	57	44 108	1 022 371	29.2	1	1	2
Colorado -----	281 200	197	209 020	67	72 180	165 686	69.7	3	3	1
Connecticut -----	79 034	99	61 342	38	17 692	88 056	-10.2	4	5	8
Delaware -----	31 144	16	22 291	25	8 852	23 162	34.5	2	2	1
District of Columbia -----	22 761	1	(D)	32	(D)	25 853	-12.0	12	-	-
Florida -----	715 771	436	579 836	142	135 934	358 987	99.4	1	2	(W)
Georgia -----	285 606	252	207 760	109	77 845	147 368	93.8	3	5	3
Hawaii -----	51 629	21	36 289	7	15 340	28 988	78.1	5	7	(W)
Idaho -----	45 940	52	21 946	29	23 994	27 149	69.2	5	10	4
Illinois -----	360 758	316	317 001	92	43 757	468 270	-23.0	2	3	3
Indiana -----	186 683	147	114 123	123	72 559	161 415	15.7	2	3	3
Iowa -----	108 817	165	71 830	97	36 986	128 703	-15.5	4	6	2
Kansas -----	134 384	173	94 530	86	39 854	115 364	16.5	3	5	2
Kentucky -----	164 165	135	75 563	123	88 601	128 805	27.5	3	6	2
Louisiana -----	525 433	224	424 881	110	100 552	314 378	67.1	1	1	1
Maine -----	66 134	34	32 101	31	34 033	50 768	30.3	5	10	5
Maryland -----	177 399	134	131 498	105	45 901	167 802	5.7	4	5	7
Massachusetts -----	198 871	167	155 192	51	43 678	155 610	27.8	5	6	6
Michigan -----	280 934	307	238 419	67	42 515	351 188	-20.0	3	3	5
Minnesota -----	259 620	211	193 287	64	66 332	165 554	56.8	3	4	1
Mississippi -----	93 543	69	53 296	84	40 247	75 146	24.5	5	8	5
Missouri -----	200 482	162	131 339	152	69 142	116 902	71.5	3	4	2
Montana -----	92 670	69	42 572	45	50 097	33 529	176.4	5	11	4
Nebraska -----	121 131	110	56 014	64	65 117	73 154	65.6	4	8	1
Nevada -----	63 224	36	42 189	36	21 035	43 859	44.2	5	5	10
New Hampshire -----	38 754	32	11 873	40	26 881	33 200	16.7	4	15	(W)
New Jersey -----	343 717	206	309 879	63	33 838	204 162	68.4	2	2	6
New Mexico -----	174 117	61	102 234	70	71 883	80 697	115.8	2	2	3
New York -----	562 129	407	505 267	113	56 862	540 599	4.0	2	2	4
North Carolina -----	282 115	267	216 489	84	65 626	155 215	81.8	3	4	5
North Dakota -----	89 993	56	26 848	42	63 144	70 454	27.7	5	17	1
Ohio -----	338 085	302	259 113	105	78 972	333 112	1.5	2	2	2
Oklahoma -----	212 550	253	154 432	100	58 118	122 350	73.7	3	5	2
Oregon -----	94 600	137	83 341	32	11 258	122 795	-23.0	3	4	5
Pennsylvania -----	449 730	284	386 812	136	62 917	363 436	23.7	2	2	5
Rhode Island -----	28 253	21	(D)	23	(D)	38 774	-27.1	7	-	-
South Carolina -----	160 199	101	83 428	139	76 771	80 894	98.0	4	7	6
South Dakota -----	23 537	51	13 458	37	10 079	43 395	-45.8	8	15	4
Tennessee -----	164 238	165	135 439	114	28 798	126 520	29.8	3	4	5
Texas -----	1 366 682	985	1 158 707	176	207 974	733 889	86.2	1	1	(W)
Utah -----	76 958	92	59 853	29	17 105	113 855	-32.4	9	12	6
Vermont -----	20 681	22	14 946	17	5 735	18 662	10.8	15	21	11
Virginia -----	283 344	221	216 054	97	67 290	237 193	19.5	2	3	2
Washington -----	193 290	230	173 628	51	19 661	194 259	-.5	4	4	9
West Virginia -----	136 383	112	81 349	103	55 034	85 716	59.1	5	8	3
Wisconsin -----	199 934	191	170 442	58	29 491	183 516	8.9	4	4	2
Wyoming -----	146 181	40	52 400	63	93 780	56 063	160.7	2	3	3

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business.....	12 128 956	9 553 498	(W)	(W)
General building contractor	181 775	138 227	4	3
Highway and street contractor.....	367 365	576 998	1	2
Heavy construction contractor.....	10 570 798	7 874 049	(W)	(W)
Subdividing land owned by others	43 867	71 323	2	6
Concrete contractor	68 893	(NA)	1	(NA)
Electrical contractor	6 923	16 758	6	1
Excavating and earthmoving contractor	150 476	64 475	2	3
Heating contractor	3 634	11 758	6	3
Paving contractor	58 290	(NA)	2	(NA)
Plumbing contractor	11 209	36 774	5	2
Architectural and engineering services for others	10 683	12 663	3	6
Manufacturing	19 736	43 135	5	(W)
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	54 730	53 835	2	2
Retail trade	21 011	41 346	3	2
Other activities	559 566	612 157	3	2

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
	1982	1977	1972	
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees** -----	19.8	19.4	22.4	(W)
Number of construction workers -----	17.1	16.9	19.7	(W)
Number of all other employees -----	2.8	2.4	2.6	1
Payroll, all employees ----- \$1,000--	379.9	277.4	230.3	(W)
Construction worker wages ----- do--	308.8	229.5	192.2	(W)
Other employee salaries ----- do--	71.1	47.9	38.0	(W)
All business receipts ----- do--	1 288.5	934.1	680.9	(W)
Total construction receipts ----- do--	1 269.8	915.3	665.7	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels ----- do--	386.0	297.3	203.1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others ----- do--	158.3	96.8	64.1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land ----- do--	49.9	54.2	37.5	1
Gross book value of depreciable assets ----- do--	499.6	308.6	216.9	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees ----- do--	19.2	14.3	10.3	(W)
All business receipts ----- do--	65.0	48.2	30.4	(W)
Value added†† ----- do--	37.5	27.8	18.5	(W)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages ----- do--	18.1	13.6	9.8	(W)
Total construction receipts ----- do--	74.5	54.1	33.8	(W)
Construction worker hours ----- thousand--	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	(W)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries ----- \$1,000--	25.7	19.7	14.7	(W)
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees -----	.297	.303	.346	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	.257	.325	.305	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	.103	.106	.096	1
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	.042	.059	.056	1
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	.035	.039	(NA)	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States -----	19.8	19.2	1.8	74.5	.299	.304	.125	.039	.038
Alabama -----	25.2	13.9	1.8	52.4	.300	.357	.144	.041	.038
Alaska -----	45.5	27.9	1.1	126.3	.279	.385	.109	.028	.046
Arizona -----	15.0	19.1	1.7	87.1	.261	.379	.129	.029	.044
Arkansas -----	11.9	14.2	1.9	53.8	.294	.315	.097	.032	.034
California -----	17.6	23.0	1.6	101.2	.266	.292	.126	.024	.043
Colorado -----	21.3	17.7	1.7	66.1	.311	.298	.093	.049	.052
Connecticut -----	11.8	19.1	1.8	69.6	.325	.309	.112	.042	.041
Delaware -----	40.3	17.7	2.2	57.7	.340	(D)	.070	.095	.021
District of Columbia -----	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida -----	24.0	15.4	2.0	67.3	.265	.323	.168	.037	.038
Georgia -----	27.2	14.9	1.9	55.1	.308	.375	.127	.056	.019
Hawaii -----	22.1	19.5	1.2	96.0	.250	.268	.165	.030	.032
Idaho -----	17.1	19.4	1.8	56.7	.404	.414	.081	.022	.037
Illinois -----	20.4	25.5	1.8	79.1	.373	.284	.120	.021	.031
Indiana -----	18.8	19.7	1.6	70.1	.334	.321	.095	.048	.025
Iowa -----	9.2	18.7	1.8	79.8	.282	.391	.143	.054	.044
Kansas -----	13.0	19.1	1.8	74.8	.291	.380	.110	.033	.025
Kentucky -----	14.8	15.7	1.8	60.6	.301	.310	.101	.041	.024
Louisiana -----	33.0	21.1	1.9	80.8	.311	.276	.091	.063	.066
Maine -----	25.7	21.6	2.0	97.0	.249	.261	(D)	.020	.081
Maryland -----	22.1	17.2	1.9	60.2	.332	.339	.118	.044	.042
Massachusetts -----	16.6	18.0	1.8	81.2	.268	.335	.115	.038	.048
Michigan -----	12.0	22.0	1.9	98.0	.277	.261	.186	.029	.036
Minnesota -----	13.9	23.4	1.7	99.4	.275	.358	.176	.038	.034
Mississippi -----	41.8	13.4	2.0	41.3	.363	.494	.078	.067	.034
Missouri -----	18.4	20.5	1.7	76.7	.311	(D)	.134	.031	.048
Montana -----	11.0	19.2	1.7	90.1	.269	.302	.144	.037	.025
Nebraska -----	8.8	19.4	1.9	92.7	.238	.306	.078	.052	.023
Nevada -----	15.0	25.2	1.7	127.3	.244	.374	.129	.021	.042
New Hampshire -----	11.5	14.6	1.7	48.8	.339	(D)	.087	.028	.043
New Jersey -----	21.6	26.2	1.9	104.6	.297	.257	.103	.042	.035
New Mexico -----	37.3	17.5	1.9	59.4	.334	.257	.076	.046	.046
New York -----	15.8	21.8	1.7	101.4	.261	.302	.114	.032	.036
North Carolina -----	24.7	14.4	1.9	57.6	.285	.450	.226	.039	.030
North Dakota -----	7.9	19.0	1.8	95.1	.244	.339	.093	.044	.031
Ohio -----	20.6	20.2	1.7	67.7	.350	.249	.138	.039	.032
Oklahoma -----	21.2	17.0	1.7	56.0	.352	.283	.102	.060	.047
Oregon -----	15.2	21.2	1.7	76.0	.307	.208	.094	.052	.051
Pennsylvania -----	32.3	20.6	1.9	72.1	.337	.238	.111	.039	.032
Rhode Island -----	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina -----	23.8	13.4	2.1	52.2	.286	.293	.104	.038	.026
South Dakota -----	7.8	15.4	1.8	78.1	.242	.320	.077	.027	.021
Tennessee -----	20.0	13.9	1.9	65.3	.250	.348	.156	.030	.026
Texas -----	22.8	18.9	2.0	70.0	.306	.272	.113	.047	.042
Utah -----	10.8	18.1	1.9	87.9	.240	.395	.105	.029	.033
Vermont -----	14.8	15.1	2.0	66.1	.279	.299	.129	.041	.056
Virginia -----	24.8	15.1	1.9	52.1	.327	.301	.118	.037	.029
Washington -----	13.6	22.2	1.6	90.5	.306	.307	.153	.047	.041
West Virginia -----	18.2	18.8	1.6	54.9	.390	.249	.068	.048	.021
Wisconsin -----	13.2	21.7	1.7	91.4	.280	.309	.113	.024	.029
Wyoming -----	19.6	20.6	2.0	84.6	.280	.270	.110	.042	.026

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining apertures such as tipplers and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.

APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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